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# THE • AMERICAN • SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



THE SÖRLAND COMES INTO ITS OWN  
IN SÖNDERJYLLAND WITH DIEMER  
CARRYING OUR SONG TO SWEDEN



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# The American-Scandinavian Review

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HENRY GODDARD LEACH, *Editor*

HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN, *Literary Editor*

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## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
"SÖRLAND SENTINELS" .....	Cover
WHERE EVERYONE GOES ON SKI .....	177
THE SÖRLAND COMES INTO ITS OWN. By Olaf Bennecke. Ten Illustrations .....	178
HISTORIC CORNERS OF SÖNDERJYLLAND. By Asmus Diemer. Sixteen Illustrations .....	190
CARRYING OUR SONG TO SWEDEN. By Charles S. Peterson. Eight Illustrations .....	200
AMERICAN POLITICS. By Walter Lippman. Third of a series of Essays on American Tendencies. Illustration .....	206
EDITORIALS: A Royal Holiday, An Icelandic Description .....	210
FOUNDATION NOTES .....	211
FINANCIAL NOTES, etc.	



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## OF NEW YORK

*Established 1812*

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## FINANCIAL NOTES

## SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN

Among the banks the REVIEW awards first prize this year to the publicity department of Svenska Handelsbanken. Its six-page pocket almanack for 1921 is not only artistic, but contains most of the information one needs to get about in Sweden, from the days on which the flag must be hoisted, to how to turn Fahrenheit into Celsius. The bank's balance sheet, Dec. 31, 1920, showed assets Kr. 1,473,898,356.57. Number of offices in Sweden, 255.

## DANISH CITIES CONSOLIDATE

No one ever accused the Danes of being poor economists. Twenty-nine Danish cities have now pooled their interests and negotiated in the United States a Consolidated Municipal Loan of \$15,000,000—25 years, 8%, due Feb. 1st, 1946, unconditionally guaranteed by the government. The bonds are offered for sale by the National City Company at 98.

## NORDISK BANK SUSPENDS

Started during the war with a capital of 5,000,000 kroner, the Nordisk Bank of Copenhagen suspended payment January 7. It is declared by the management that all depositors will be paid in full and that a considerable part of the capital shares will be cared for also. Inability to obtain assistance from the National Bank is said to have brought about the closing of the institution.

## STATE BANK OF CHICAGO ELECTION

At a recent meeting the directors of the State Bank of Chicago elected Edward L. Jarl and Paul C. Mellander assistant cashiers. Mr. Jarl has been connected with the bank 11 years. Mr. Mellander comes to the State Bank of Chicago from the Madison & Kedzie State Bank of Chicago and previously was for 15 years with the St. Charles, Ill., National Bank.

## MUNICIPALITIES SEEK LOANS

To work out a plan for aiding Norwegian municipalities financially, Bank Director Volckmar makes the statement that he believes great sums can be raised in the country itself at reasonable interest. About fifty communities desire funds for power development, school buildings, etc., and it is estimated that no less than 700,000,000 kroner will be required. According to Director Volckmar the money can be raised abroad, but there is objection to paying an interest rate beyond what is considered reasonable in view of the falling prices for commodities. There is also objection to increasing the foreign debt except where absolutely necessary.

## PAUL M. WARBURG

Paul M. Warburg has been elected a member of the Federal Advisory Council in succession to A. Barton Hepburn, who has left the council after serving it two years. In view of the fact that Mr. Warburg will represent the New York District, his selection has been commented on as exceptionally

well chosen because of this financier's intimate knowledge of financial conditions in that particular territory.

## INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COUNCIL

Sweden is likely to be an important factor in the work of the International Economic and Financial Council which met at Brussels and organized for work during the present year. The well-known Swedish financier, Marcus Wallenberg, is a member of the financial section of the Council and is showing great activity in respect to facilitating the work of the section. As part of the League of Nations, the Council is looked to as able to solve some of the difficult economic problems confronting the world today.

## INCREASES NOTE CIRCULATION

The note circulation of the Bank of Norway as per estimate of December 22, has been increased from 460,700,000 kroner to 493,300,000 kroner. The bank's reserve has been reduced from 36,600,000 kroner to about 3,800,000 kroner. The foreign indebtedness has been greatly reduced.

## NEW DIRECTOR

Mortimer N. Buckner, President of the New York Trust Company, has been selected a director of the Liberty National Bank of New York. At the same time, Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Liberty National Bank, has been made a director in the New York Trust Company. The approaching consolidation of the two banks apparently brought about these elections.

## COPENHAGEN FINANCIAL STATISTICS

As a whole the financial year of Copenhagen for 1919-20 can be considered favorable. Money continued to flow into the banks and at the close of the year these showed deposits of 1,024,000,000 kroner against 845,000,000 kroner at the end of the year before. The income of the population rose to a greater extent than during any previous twelve months. Individual tax payers increased in number from 184,000 to 224,000. The revenues of the stock companies increased from 350,000,000 kroner to 450,000,000 kroner.

## MEXICAN CONDITIONS

Christian Schjetnan, the Norwegian banker who has been financially interested in Mexico for almost 23 years and is president of the Norwegian enterprise, the Lake Chapala Improvement Company, in Jalisco, on arriving in New York expressed himself as well satisfied with the political outlook in Mexico and its relation to the economic and financial development of the southern republic. Mr. Schjetnan has full confidence in President Obregon as being able, better than any of his predecessors, to give stability to Mexico and safeguard foreign interests in that country.

## BANK SUSPENSION

The British-American Continental Bank, originally a Norwegian concern registered in 1917 as Hannevig's Bank, Ltd., suspended payment on January 6. There is no connection between this bank and Hannevig & Company of New York.

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## IRVING NATIONAL BANK

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK



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A NORWEGIAN HOTEL PORTER MAKES A SHORT CUT TO HIS TRAIN

*International*



BRONZED BY THE WINTER SUN, ENJOYING COFFEE AFTER A RUN ON SKI. IF TRANSPLANTED TO FOREIGN CLIMES, NORWEGIAN WOMEN PRESERVE THEIR HEALTH AND THEIR PASSION FOR SKI



*All Sørland Photos by Wise*

WHERE THE NORTH SEA BEATS ON THE LOW SANDY SHORE SHIPS GOING FROM ONE NORWEGIAN PORT TO ANOTHER HAVE TO STEER OUT ON THE OPEN SEA.

# THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

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VOLUME IX

MARCH, 1921

NUMBER 3

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## The Sörland Comes Into Its Own

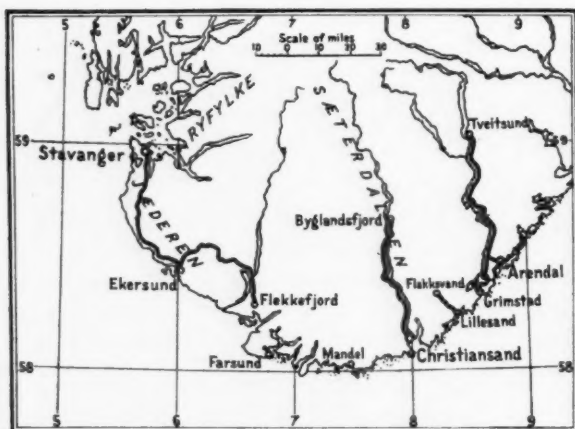
*By* OLAF BENNECHE

That part of Norway which in more modern times has received the name Sörland (the Southland) is, practically speaking, identical with the ancient fylke of Egda. In the term Sörland we now usually include the whole country from Stavanger to the ancient Rygjarbit, a point on the coast between Kragerö and Risör. Both historically and naturally the most westerly part, or the county Stavanger, does not really belong to this territory, but for economic and other practical reasons it has in recent years been made cohesive with the rest. For there is a Sörland movement in Norway. The inhabitants of that part of the country believe themselves to be in many respects neglected and are working together in order to secure from the authorities equality with other districts in Norway, especially in the matter of communications.

The Sörland is shaped like a fan, its handle being the southern mountain plateaux of the Hardanger highlands, and its ribs the numerous valleys with their rivers running into the North Sea and the Skagerak.

Few of the great events in the ancient history of Norway are connected with the Sörland, but along its coasts the Viking fleets steered their course on their way to gain booty. Legendary heroes like Ragnar Lodbrok have their names connected with places on that extent of shore, and when Canute the Great set out in his ships to conquer England, the blasts from the big copper horns of his warriors echoed along that bleak coast.

Stern and wild was the scene which met the gaze of the Vikings, and it is equally so in the eyes of the foreign traveller as he journeys past today. Naked, storm-weathered headlands, surf-beaten rocks,



MAP SHOWING THE THREE SMALL LOCAL RAILROADS IN SOUTHERN NORWAY. THE PROJECTED TRUNK LINE FOR WHICH THE SÖRLAND PEOPLE ARE WORKING IS TO RUN FROM STAVANGER THROUGH THE INTERIOR TO CHRISTIANSAND AND THENCE TO CHRISTIANIA

and golden, barren islets, devoid of even a blade of grass, bearing the mighty blows of the eternal waves, are what he sees all around. Inland, in the distance, there are hills which stretch their forest-clad azure peaks toward the heavens. It is only along Listerland and Jæderen that the country is flat, and appears likely to offer reasonable conditions of existence to human beings.

Yet the Sörland is not an uninhabitable country.

Its comparatively mild climate, and the fertility of its soil, to some extent compensate for the fact that the interior is covered with mountain masses, which are often so high that regular cultivation of the soil is impossible.

Let us first of all examine the coast-line.

Within its guard of islets and headlands there are sheltered sounds which wend their way into the mountain side, and on every spot where there is the least shelter from the wild winter storms, there are the cottage homes of seamen and fishermen, clinging to the rocks like birds' nests.

These cottages are always painted white, and are well kept. The pier is often just outside the front door, and there the fisherman fastens his boats. The tiny patches of soil which are to be found in the crevices of the rock, are utilized in a way which is perhaps unequalled in any part of the globe. There are small patches of potatoes, often merely one or two yards apart in length and breadth. Each house has its little garden, and in summertime they are gay with the bloom of fruit-trees. Thousands of such idylls are scattered along the weather-beaten coast of the Sörland.

Farthest east on the rocks, where the waves dash wildly during the winter storms, the brown heather clings firmly. It is a brave little plant and not afraid of a little salt spray. Where there is the least shelter, tiny oak saplings lift their heads above the rocks. Small, rugged pine-trees with gnarled crowns are the extreme outposts of the forests, which farther inland gain strength to resist the elements, and become the most characteristic feature of the landscape.

Far out in the very jaws of the ocean, wherever there is the least shelter, we find vegetation which otherwise belongs to a milder climate, and which is rare in Norway. A small-leaved ivy may lie like a carpet over the rocks; the sweet scented violet clings tenderly to the stone, and in the midst of the snows of winter we find the deep green leaves and red berries of the holly plant.

The farther we go from the sea the more mountainous the scenery becomes. The valleys and dales which intersect the mountain passes, with few exceptions run longitudinally. They extend from the sea upward toward the highlands. Water-courses run through them, and at times we find a tiny stream bubbling merrily on its way towards the sea, now expanding into smiling lakelets, while again we see a rushing, foaming river, which runs along the great valleys and gives life to the melancholy forests.

The bulk of the population is to be found in the large valleys. The soil at the foot of the steep mountains, which become steeper the farther we proceed northward, is fertile, and summer in the Sörland, short though it may be, has a high mean temperature which



THE MILD, HUMID ATMOSPHERE OF THE SÖRLAND IS FAVORABLE TO THE RAISING OF FINE GRAIN. IT IS CLAIMED BY EXPERTS THAT WITH MODERN MEANS OF COMMUNICATION SOUTHEASTERN NORWAY COULD PROVIDE BREADSTUFFS FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY

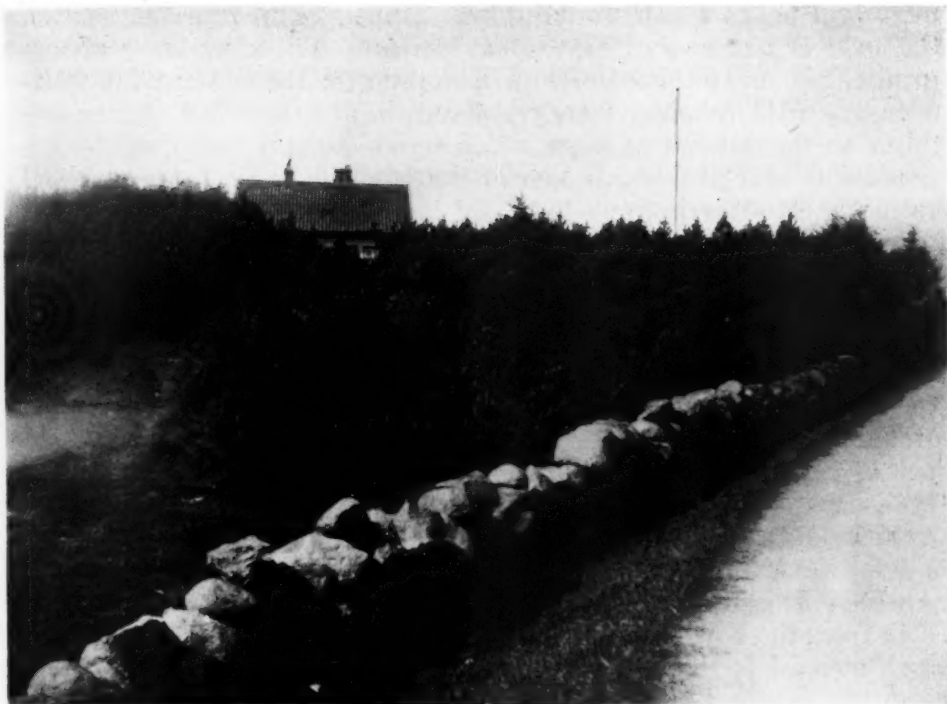
forces the rapid growth of vegetation. It may be observed in passing, that some of the hamlets which are situated at the highest altitudes, just below the real highlands, are famous for their crops of grain, so much so that grain from those districts is distributed all over the country for seed.

Agriculture ranks very high throughout the whole of the Sörland. Before being cleared, the earth is full of large stones which have fallen down from the mountains or have been carried thither by glaciers. But for many centuries the people of the Sörland have cleared their ground, and have constantly increased the area of the land under cultivation. This clearing of land still proceeds, and has perhaps never been carried on with so much enthusiasm and energy as at the present time. In many of the western districts important clearing operations have been rendered possible by means of American money. Young men and women emigrate to the United States. By strenuous labour and thrift they succeed in saving, and when they have earned a sufficient amount, they return home to the old country and with the aid of their savings endeavor to make the ancestral farm larger, and improve its condition. Or they buy uncleared land and set to work upon it.

It was said recently by a prominent man that the Sörland might



VERY FINE HORSES ARE RAISED ON THE LOW JÆDEREN PENINSULA IN THE SOUTHEASTERN SÖRLAND



WHERE THE LAND IS BEING RECLAIMED BY FORESTS PLANTED IN THE VERY TEETH OF THE WAVES

become the granary of Norway, and it is not impossible that this prophecy may be fulfilled. There is still a great deal of land awaiting cultivation. In the hollows between the mountains there are large bogs or swamps, so barren and water-logged that even the forests cannot find nourishment there. By draining away the water, large tracts can be made arable. Great interest is taken in this work, and the State gives support where needed.

The breeding of cattle in Norway is usually carried on in connection with farming. There are good pasture lands in the mountains, and it is customary for the peasants in the upper districts to go into the mountains, men, women and children, with their cattle, and stay there for two or three months in the height of summer in order to let their cattle graze, and also in order to cut part of the supply of hay needed for the winter.

The uppermost moors toward the Hardanger wilds are much used for grazing sheep which are driven up there from the districts along the coast. It may take weeks for a flock of sheep to travel from the home farm to the mountain pastures. One or two Lapp families have also settled down there with their herds of tame reindeer.

The mountain ranges of the Sörland do not consist of rugged

mountain peaks which would attract alpinists and tourists. Yet for the lover of nature they have great charms. The abundance of white grouse, too, make those parts an Eldorado for the sportsman. Moreover, the wild reindeer wanders about, and in summer quenches his thirst on the patches of snow which never entirely disappear. Occasionally a bear still steals across the bogs in order to feast on the aromatic cloudberry, and that rare beast the glutton, a distant relative of the bear, and the most cunning enemy of the flocks of reindeer, may perhaps be found in some hidden crevice.

In the numerous lakes there are plump, delicious mountain-trout, which provide good sport for the angler.

The mountains of the Sörland have various occurrences of metals. In the Sörland are situated the largest nickel mines in Norway, and probably in the world. Several copper mines have been worked, but lack of communications still render such undertakings difficult. Yet there is no doubt that as by degrees the great mountain regions are explored, and railways traverse the country, unexpected treasures will be brought forth from the bowels of the mountain. Such at least is the opinion of mineralogists.

His forests are the main support of the Sörland farmer. In spite of the fact that in many places the forests were felled ruthlessly, there still are and always will be good and unfailing sources of supply. The forests consist of pine and fir. The same conditions as those obtaining in connection with the tillage of grain cause the forests to grow up there in a shorter time than in any other part of Norway. It can be shown that in an average of 30-40 years, the trees attain dimensions which renders felling profitable. The numerous rivers facilitate the transport of timber to the paper mills or to the various towns, where in various ways it is prepared for export.

The existing foliferous forests consist almost entirely of birch. This wood is valuable as fuel, and during the war when supplies of coal were rendered



A TYPICAL FISHERMAN AND PEASANT. THE SÖRLANDERS COMBINE FISHING WITH THEIR FARMING

difficult, birch wood became a good source of income for the farmers. Enormous quantities of wood are transported to the Sörland towns and to other parts of Norway. There are still some oak trees on the coast, but it is only in rare instances that they have any considerable dimensions.

The rivers, with their numerous falls, by the recent triumphant progress of electricity throughout the world, have acquired enormous importance. Every hamlet has its power station, some of them being of great size. A plan has been prepared for the electrification of a great part of the Sörland, and work is already in progress. But for years past, in many a Sörland hamlet, the farmer has been able to make use of the power of "the white coal." It is a beautiful and remarkable scene, when at night we drive out of some dark forest, and see before us a farm with its houses and yard brilliantly illuminated by powerful electric lamps.

The power given by water-falls has naturally also given rise to a number of industries, but it seems as if it is difficult for industries on a large scale to obtain a firm footing. The Norwegian people are a nation of farmers and fishermen, and life within the walls of a factory is scarcely suited to their disposition.

In many respects the people of the Sörland have peculiarities which differentiate them from the other people of Norway. They are quiet-spoken and cautious, with a strong religious bent. The Sörlander has little of that quickness of resolute persistence which might be expected from the descendants of the Vikings. He is not lacking in courage and daring when he sails in his fishing-boat, or when in the mountains. But he takes no pleasure in seeking danger. It is perhaps also easier for him to take a subordinate place in every-day life, and to toil patiently, than is the case with most Norwegians.

The Sörlander is often accused of being small-minded. This may find its natural explanation in the difficult conditions of his life. In spite of the natural wealth of the Sörland, the conditions of life there remained hard until quite recently, mainly because it was shut off from the rest of the world, the only connection with other parts of the country being the long and troublesome journey along the coast, or along the few and inferior roads on land. In addition, the inhabitants are scattered, and it is therefore readily comprehensible that they have grown to take an interest in their immediate surroundings, and find it difficult to see broader views. Hence it is not easy to gather the Sörlanders in a cause for the common weal, and each parish prefers to go its own way.

Side by side with his religious piety, and the small-mindedness of which he is accused, the Sörlander possesses a marked sense of humor. His humor is not broad and boisterous, but quiet, and often

finely pointed. He also possesses a gift for art and poetry. Of late years there has existed a group of Sörland poets who form what is known as the Sörland school, the most eminent representatives of which are Thomas and Vilhelm Krag. Many of the greatest Norwegian painters were born in the Sörland, and the greatest living Norwegian sculptor, the genius Gustav Vigeland, is the son of a Sörland peasant. The talent for music is, so to speak, a common heritage, and the peasants' woodwork and the women's needlework and embroideries exhibit a fine feeling for style and color.

Sætersdalen, the most important valley in the Sörland, is the home of the most remarkable people in Norway. The native of Sætersdalen has preserved the ancient Norweigan peasant culture untouched by the outside world. The making of poetry is there a game and a sport. At meetings of young people, the customary entertainment is the singing of antiphones, or *stev* (stanzas). These stanzas are short, four-lined strophes, which are often improvised at the moment, and may have either lyrical or satirical contents. Any lad or lass who desires to be worthy of the name must be able to make a *stev*. Nor are they mere insipidities which are delivered. The stanzas are often extremely beautiful with their strain of quiet melancholy. They are real but spontaneous art.

Amongst these people there is still handed down from father to son a wealth of folk lore, songs of mediæval knights, fairy tales and legends. Fortunately these survivals have been preserved for coming generations, a remarkable and highly gifted scholar named Johannes Skar having collected and published eight volumes, which of their kind are perhaps the finest possessed by any country.

The towns are all situated near the coast. Only here and there in the interior do we find centers of industry, but none of these have the character of towns. The Sörland towns are mostly small and snug. The people rarely have an opportunity of gathering either very much capital or power, but lead a comparatively happy and untroubled existence. As from ancient times, shipping is still their chief means of support. In some of the larger towns, of course, trade in the products of the



A FLOWER-COVERED COTTAGE IN CHRISTIANSAND, THE SOUTHERNMOST CITY OF THE SÖRLAND

surrounding country has a certain degree of importance. The towns, too, have followed the fluctuations of shipping. When the latter flourished there were comparative prosperity and good times in every man's house. In times of depression every man had to tighten his belt.

But of course the spirit of modern times has exercised an influence. It has been perceived that it is not possible to rely on shipping alone. Some of the towns have taken up fishing, and the largest Sörland city, Stavanger, is the most important in Norway as regards the canning industry.

The "Sörland movement", which I mentioned at the commencement of this article, has now attained permanent form, and is well under way. It is believed, and rightly so, that it is important not only for the progress of the Sörland but also for the whole of Norway, that that part of the country should have opportunities of utilizing its resources. The first condition is to get into connection with other parts of the kingdom. As the first step in that direction must be mentioned the railway which is now to connect Kristiania with Stavanger. It will be like an artery to the districts through which it passes. Distances will be reduced, and it will no longer be necessary to convey products first to the sea then afterwards load them on small steamers for transport to other places along the coast.

There are now several small railways in the Sörland leading from the valleys down to the towns. These will be connected with each other by means of the main railway. For agriculture and forestry, for mining and industry, the opening of this railway will undoubtedly signify a renaissance.

Hand in hand with this work there is that for procuring good and modern highways, and the establishment of automobile routes, so that the most remote hamlets may thereby be made accessible. These may appear to be matters of course, but in many ways we must regard Norway, that extensive and thinly populated country, as a pioneer land which is still struggling to link together its various isolated parts. Remembering that this work has to be carried on by little more than two and a half million people,



WHITE COTTAGES CLINGING TO THE ROCKS AT NY HELLESUND. STEPS LEAD FROM THE FRONT DOOR RIGHT TO THE EDGE OF THE WATER WHERE THE BOATS ARE MOORED

no one has any right to laugh at us, even though our work may seem to proceed slowly and the results are not great when measured according to the scale of foreign countries.

But the Sörland desires more than connection with its own country. It is considered that by reason of its proximity to the rest of Europe, it is the natural door of Norway to the world beyond. By the establishment of ferry connection, in the first instance to Denmark, a great part of our imports and exports will be carried via the Sörland. It is a bold idea to open up such a route across the stormy Skagerak, and it has proved to be difficult to arrive at an agreement regarding the question of routes, but there is no doubt that the Sörlander with his quiet, tough energy will carry his plans to success. There is also on foot a scheme for establishing a free port.

Hand in hand with the economic construction which is the aim of the above plans, there are also in the Sörland movement currents of a more idealistic character. The source of true patriotism is always found in living affection for the town or village, which in the narrower sense of the word is the native place. Endeavors are made to promote this feeling for our native town or village by directing the attention of young people to our memorials of culture, by collecting the latter in the spirit of our traditions. A strongly religious current runs side by side with the more national movement amongst our young people. This feature of the Sörland movement has never found expression in any programme, but it may be expressed in one sentence: Young people must learn to become good Sörlanders in order to become good Norwegians.

This culture campaign which Sörlanders have started is interesting as an evidence of the longing of a race for self-assertion. It is not a lance directed against the rest of Norway, but merely indicates that a neglected province desires to get upon an equal footing with the other parts of the country.

The Sörland is worth a visit by the foreigner, even though it may not be able to offer attractions like those of the west and north of Norway. But the smiling fertility amidst bare rocks possesses a strong and peculiar beauty. The sea which flows between the skerries is glorious to traverse in the summer time, and the yachtsman is again and again simply enchanted by the small idylls which suddenly meet his gaze as he rounds the barren side of a rocky island. Trout play in the streams, and besides giving the sportsman many a glorious moment they constitute an important source of income for the population. The forests have still a profusion of game. The capercaillie, the noblest wild bird of Scandinavia, utters his weird notes in the dawn of a spring morning, and the elk strides across the bogs in the deserted forests. In the Sörland water courses the beaver still builds his hut

and dam, and although it is considered to be almost exterminated in Europe, it appears to thrive and increase in numbers in the Sörland.

He who has once heard the organ notes of the sea on the Sörland coast, the murmur of the rivers, and the melancholy sigh of the forests, will always long to return to that beautiful country. Its landscape speaks a gentle language to the heart, bringing deep chords of the soul to echo its music.



ARENDAL, ONE OF THE OLD COAST TOWNS THAT FLOURISHED IN THE DAYS OF THE SAILING FLEET

## Historic Corners of Sønderjylland

*By* ASMUS DIEMER

During the summer of 1920 South Jutland was flooded with tourists. From every part of Denmark and by all routes, streams of people rushed toward the south: from Kolding and Ribe they crossed the old boundary line, from the seaports on the south coast of Funen, from the north and from the east the Danes poured southward, bound for Söndenaa.

As it is possible that many readers of the *AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW* may feel inclined to visit the newly recovered land, I have selected from a large number of beautiful towns a few of the fairest, which I shall now present to the reader. My narrative may perhaps create in him a desire to undertake a summer excursion to our beloved, much disputed land, on which trip he may gather for himself a bouquet of memory's fair flowers.

Tönder, an old city of about five thousand inhabitants, lies about forty kilometers south of Ribe. In former days this town was situated on the coast, and as late as the sixteenth century large ships could sail into its harbor. But to-day there is a distance of about twenty kilometers to Höjer Locks. This shows that the sea does not always encroach upon the land; in fact she sometimes adds to it, as in the case of Tönder, for it is the sea that has given this town her rich marshland, thus depriving her, however, of her significance as a seaport. All shipping has entirely ceased.

Tönder bears a great resemblance to Ribe: both are marsh towns, and both have plenty of old houses with embellished gables facing the streets. In Tönder the same fragrance prevails as in Ribe—the fragrance of hay and cows, of mud and manure.

To the observant person, and to him who enjoys the beauty that history lends, it is interesting to take a stroll through the streets of Tönder. Many of the houses have highly ornamental doors and portals, some grotesque and other in fine rococo. Here and there narrow lanes run between the houses. Projecting casements with richly decorated and elaborately carved framework make the lanes still narrower and darker. As in Ribe, so in Tönder one meets herds of cattle, in the morning on their way to the meadows, and in the evening coming home to the byre. In olden days Tönder was the centre of a well-known lace industry. The town has a very ancient church, dating from the year 1591, the interior of which is well worth seeing.

During the World War a huge Zeppelin shed was built about three kilometers north of the city, and from its roof one has an extensive view over the surrounding territory. Tönder is situated on the

Old Do  
in Bar  
Style  
Tönder



A STREET IN  
TØNDER



OLD DOORWAY  
IN BAROQUE  
STYLE IN  
TØNDER



MARSHY MEADOWS  
SOUTH OF TØNDER



"SLOTSGADE" IN MÖGELTØNDER LEADING UP TO SCHACKENBORG MANOR



SCHACKENBORG  
MANOR



THE HARBOR OF SÖNDERBORG—GRAASTEN CASTLE—GRAVE OF TWO DANISH SOLDIERS WHO FELL  
AT BÖFFELKOPPEL IN 1864 WHICH INSPIRED DRACHMANN'S FAMOUS POEM (QUOTED ON PAGE 197)

wide river Vidaa, and is enclosed by beautiful parks which offer most attractive walks. During the winter the meadows and the bogs are often under water all the way up to the town.

Mögeltönder is a small village which has arisen around Schackenberg castle, whose immense trees cast their reflections in the water of the old moats. Antique frame houses with moss-grown roofs; an avenue of linden trees throughout the village; a stillness and peace as if far away from the clamour of the outside world—that is the impression one receives of Mögeltönder. One may walk through the entire village without meeting a single person: the only sign of life one notices is, here and there, the face of a little old, wrinkled lady, who in her white lace cap with flowing streamers, peeps at you as you pass, from behind one of the many projecting bay-windows with their curved panes encased in rusty green frames. Or perhaps a dog lying lazily on the stoop of a house. Mögeltönder certainly is an idyllic spot. This little village is Danish and has at all times been Danish, the inhabitants have always spoken Danish and voted Danish—from the count in his castle to the laborer in his hut.

Not far from Mögeltönder is Gallehus Forest which has won its fame from the finding of the Golden Horns, two antique horns with inscriptions in Runic characters, which in the nineteenth century inspired Adam Oehlenschläeger to write his beautiful poem entitled *The Golden Horns*. From Mögeltönder the distance is about eight kilometers to the west coast, at Höjer Locks. Tönder, Mögeltönder, and Höjer are the principal towns on the west coast of South Jutland; from here we go across the country to the east coast.

Sønderborg is the southernmost town on the east side, situated at the narrow sound which separates Als from Sundeved. In former days, when sailing into Sønderborg harbor, one would frequently meet German torpedo boats shooting through the water, and one would often hear the heavy boom of guns: German men-of-war were having exercises in Gelting Bay. Sønderborg was the naval station, it had a fair-sized garrison, and counted among its nine thousand inhabitants a large number of German officers and government officials.

Sønderborg Castle is an old gloomy building. It gained fame from the fact that for seventeen years Christian II was kept a prisoner in its southeastern tower, which part, however, has been torn down long ago. History tells us how this unhappy king used to walk around a heavy stone table, during those long, dreary years, leaving a deep furrow in the slab of the table traced by the constant imprint of his thumb. His strong figure became bent from sorrows and sufferings, yet a desperate hope always gleamed in the fiery, though melancholy eyes of the prisoner.

It was at Sønderborg castle that King Christian X only a few

months ago went ashore—the free ruler of a free people, offering liberty to those who had lived so long in the shadow of the prison tower.

On the way to Sønderborg we pass through Graasten, a cozy little village with wonderful old oak trees growing in the middle of the streets, and where the famous, red-cheeked Graasten apple hangs in the gardens that shelter the old houses. Sønderborg Castle is situated in a large park; it belonged to Duke Ernest Günther, a brother of the former German Empress.

Along Nyböl Nor, through Asböl town, the highway leads to Nyböl, and further on to Böffelkobbel. Here we reach on the left the dwelling which encompasses the grave of two Danish soldiers who fell here on the field of honor in 1864. Holger Drachmann, who visited this region in the years between 1870 and 1880, describes in his book *From the Frontier* the house and its inhabitants, who, however, have died long ago. Yet the grave in the garden is well kept and always decorated with fresh flowers.

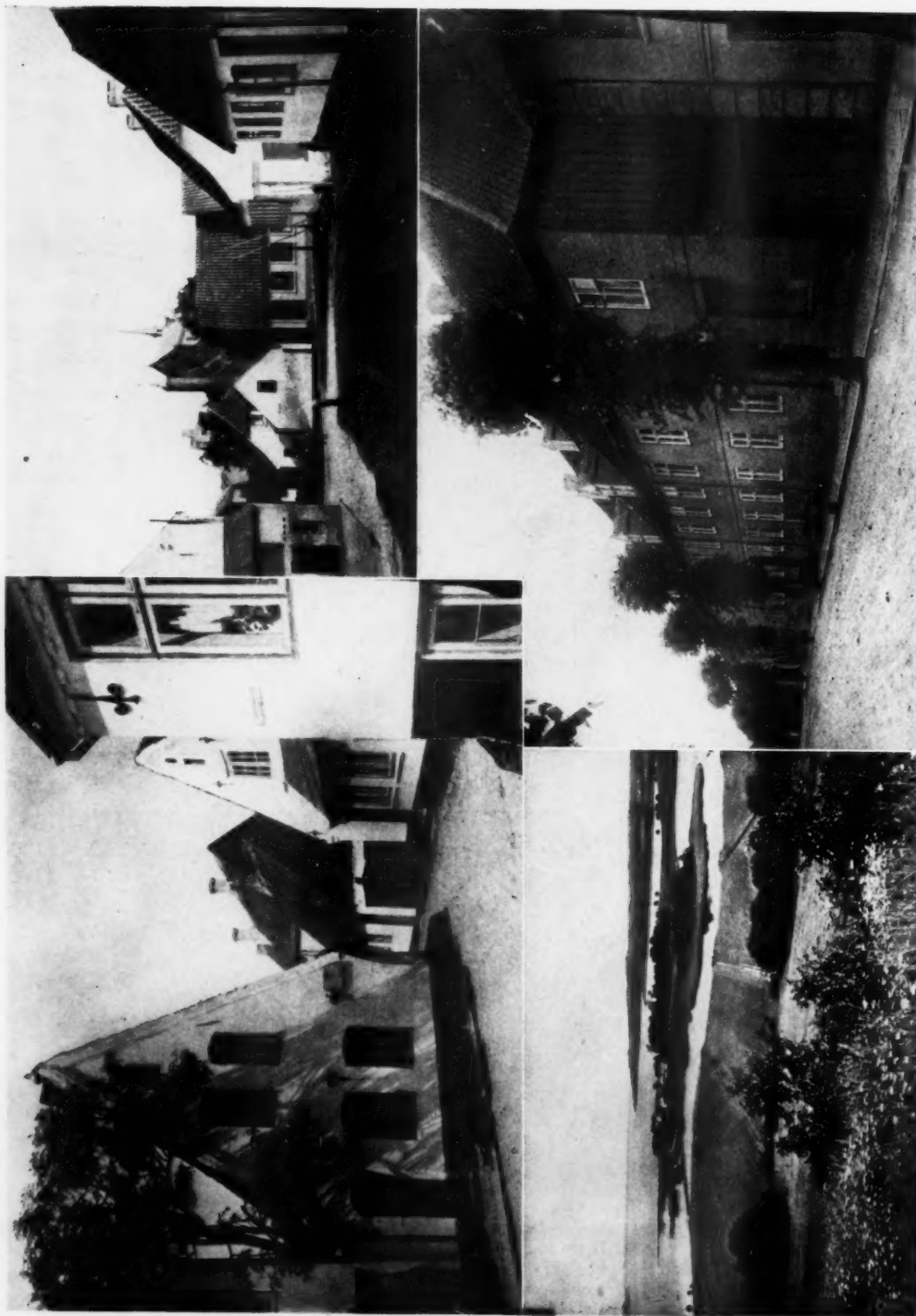
From Böffelkobbel the country rises almost continuously until we reach Dybbøl. Here we find the Dybbøl barricades. To the right we see the historical mill which was shot down and again built up; later it was destroyed by fire and once more rebuilt. This mill has been as a symbol of the undying hope of the South Jutlanders. From the crest of the hill one overlooks, towards the south, Sundevad and Vemminglund Bay, down to the wood-clad mountain range at Broagerland where the Prussians in 1864 fired on the Danish barricades, attacking them from the flank. To the north we overlook Alssund and Als fjord. To the west we have Böffelkobbel, Nyböl Nor, Stenderup, and Dybbøl Town.

From Dybbøl Hill the road continues to Sønderborg, which town for 55 years has had no other outlook than Dybbøl Hill. These honest, patient Danes, full of earnest hope and faith, could not open their windows, nor visit one another's houses without being reminded that Dybbøl Hill with the graves of the fallen heroes, the Palladium of the Iliad of South Jutland, the famous windmill, many times shot down but always built up again,—and the hideous Prussian monument of victory,—were still there.

To the right and the left of the road are the barricades in a row from Vemminglund up to Aabenraa highway. We now continue toward Sønderborg town, with its red-roofed houses, and on the way pass the pontoon-bridge where a toll is still exacted. Before us we have the island of Als, with Sønderborg castle, dark and gloomy like an armory. The east and north coast of Als are hilly, and Sønderborg town is built on the terraces of the mountain range.



ACADEMIC RIFLE CORPS MARCHING OVER THE PONTOON  
BRIDGE FROM SÖNDERBORG TO DYBBÖL, JULY 11, 1920—  
A VILLAGE STREET ON THE ISLAND OF ÅLS—ENTRANCE  
TO THE FAMILY CASTLE OF THE AUGUSTENBORGERES. THE  
FATHER OF THE PRESENT OWNER WAS A BROTHER OF  
THE LAST EMPEROR OF GERMANY



"WATCHMAN'S PLACE" IN AABENRAA—A CORNER OF HADERSLEV SHOWING THE CATHEDRAL—VIEW FROM KNIVSBJERG WHERE THE BISMARCK MONUMENT STOOD SHOWING THE ISLAND KALVØ IN THE GJENNERFJORD—THE HOME OF THE HERRENHUTER ORDER IN KRISTIANSFELD

In his ode to the pontoon-bridge Holger Drachmann writes:

*These proud men, and who are they,  
Broad of shoulders, eyes a-gleaming,  
Marching down the street away  
Silently, with colors streaming?  
Silent, for they see afar  
Certain death shall hover o'er them—  
Proud; in blood they baptized are  
On the hilltop there before them.*

*The Pontoon-bridge, it thunders so hollow and dread,  
Will it sound thus again 'neath the self-same tread?  
Will they ever come back who now forward are leaping  
T'ward "Dybböl," with death near the parapet sleeping?*

From his elysium the great poet may again watch Danish soldiers pass over the pontoon-bridge, and once more hear it echoing with "the same footsteps." Not in vain have Denmark's sons given their blood—blood sacrificed for the fatherland is never shed in vain and only that people who, in the hour of need, is prepared to do its duty, has the right to live.

Als is a charming island, a smiling, fertile landscape: the interior of the island presents a lovely scenery. The fields are enclosed by living hedges, hazel and briar bushes, interwoven with wild roses, honeysuckle, and bramble. The west coast is much indented: rivers and bays, hemmed in by wooded hills, break the coastline. The east coast, on the other hand, forms an unbroken line, without any indentation. On this side of the island there are only two ports, Fynshavn and Munkmark, from hence ferries run regularly to Funen and Aerö.

Aabenraa, which has a population of between seven and eight thousand, is a very old city, is in fact mentioned in history as early as the twelfth century. In former days this town could boast large shipyards, and it still has considerable navigation, for it has an excellent harbor and the river is wide and deep. There is also splendid fishing which must be of very old date, for the town carries in its coat-of-arms three mackerels. Aabenraa, however, has nothing of great interest to the tourist, excepting perhaps its extraordinarily hilly streets. The meeting-house of the Danish populace is the "Folkehjem," the largest and most important of all community centres in South Jutland. It is situated in a beautiful garden, near the Free Parish Church which was dedicated in 1904. During her years of distress North Slesvig has had several of these Free Parish Churches, erected by the

"WATCHMAN'S PLACE" IN AABENRAA—A CORNER OF HADESLEV SHOWING THE CATHEDRAL—VIEW FROM KNIVSBERG WHERE THE BISMARCK MONUMENT STOOD SHOWING THE ISLAND KALVØ IN THE GJENNERFJORD—THE HOME OF THE HERRENHUTER ORDER IN KRISTIANSFELD

Danish inhabitants, and in which they selected ministers of their own choice. The German authorities tried their best to stop this movement through chicanery and for some years kept the churches closed, which was absolutely contrary to the laws.

In Aabenraa churchyard is a monument erected in honor of soldiers who fell in the war with Prussia; further monuments in memory of Junggren, member of the "Rigsdag;" of Bahnsen, Delegate to the "Staenderforsamling" in 1850, of Bekker, the noted advocate; and of Fr. Fischer. The last mentioned was one of the finest men that ever lived. He was a poor watchmaker, and besides an invalid, who published *Aabenraa Ugeblad*—one of the oldest Danish weeklies in South Jutland, and the Danish cause in Aabenraa is greatly indebted to him. In the rather indifferent inhabitants of Aabenraa Fr. Fischer instilled a national feeling and educated them to a brave, independent, Danish-speaking and Danish-thinking people. He worked under most distressing conditions, always in financial straits, persecuted and scorned by the Slesvig-Holsteiners, yet faithful unto death to his struggle in behalf of the mother-tongue. A German priest, one of the Duke of Augustenborg's spies, says about him: "Fischer is Dane to the very soul, and if, on the last day of Judgment, the trumpets do not ring out in Danish, Fischer is not going to rise from his grave."

If the city of Aabenraa possesses no great sights, the environs are so much more worthy of seeing. They offer many delightful excursions and resemble the outskirts of Vejle. The fjord, surrounded by lovely woods, is a fair example of Danish nature.

Haderslev has always been the bulwark of Danism and played an important part during the period when Danish national life in South Jutland began to claim its right. This was between 1835 and 1845. The best known champion of the Danish national cause is Peter Hiort-Lorenzen, a merchant of Haderslev who at a meeting of the Slesvig "Staenderforsamling" in 1842, despite the rage of the Slesvig-Holstein members, delivered his speech in Danish until the very end. The oldest Danish newspaper in South Jutland, *Dannevirke*, was first issued in 1838 in Haderslev by P. Chr. Koch, and is still published. And in Haderslev, the principal and teacher of the School in Gaaskergade, Edward Lembeke, wrote his inspiring poem *Our Mothertongue*.

For many years Germanism displayed great activities in Haderslev. A large number of German government officials, a considerable garrison, a German ecclesiastical seminary, a Boys' High School, and various other institutions have been active in disseminating the German spirit and German Kultur. The town was formerly full of German monuments, of which the largest and most hated was a huge statue of Kaiser Wilhelm I, erected on Søndertorv. This Denkmal has, of course, been removed.

What I have said about Aabenraa also applies to Haderslev—the outskirts are very beautiful and so are the excursions on the river; a number of small steamers run regularly to and from the lovely neighbouring woods. On the highway between Aabenraa and Haderslev rises the 96 meters high Knivsbjerg, with the hideous Bismarck tower (45 meters high) which was erected in 1899 by the German Association for North Slesvig. An immense statue of Bismarck was later placed in the tower, which has now found its way further south. But the tower is still in evidence and a more typical example of Prussian arrogance and lack of taste can hardly be imagined, and must need impress everyone who sees it as such.

Kristiansfeld is the northernmost town on the east coast of South Jutland. It was founded in 1773 by the Moravians, who were pious and devout people, but in a national sense rather indifferent. They had no churches, but prayer halls without altar and pictures. The unmarried men lived together in the so-called brotherhouse, and the single women in the sisterhouse. A wonderful peace prevails in this little village, which has only seven or eight hundred inhabitants. The churchyard is most unique: in the shadows of old linden trees the graves are placed in long, straight rows, each grave bearing a number, and the tombstones exactly resembling one another. The Moravians no longer play any part in the existence of Kristiansfeld, whose inhabitants for many years past have been mainly Danish and who are not followers of the narrow religious tenets which formerly characterized the population of Kristiansfeld.

From Kristiansfeld there is only 2.6 km. to the old boundary line at Frederikshøj tavern, and from this landmark about 10 km. to Kolding. And here our trip to South Jutland ends.



DANISH SOLDIERS UNLOAD STONES TO MARK  
THE NEW BOUNDARY BETWEEN DENMARK  
AND GERMANY



FOREIGN MINISTER PALMSTIERNA ADDRESSES THE CHORUS AT SKANSEN ON THE FOURTH

## Carrying Our Song To Sweden

By CHARLES S. PETERSON

**T**HERE are ninety-three young Americans in the City of Chicago who will not soon forget their tour of Sweden in the summer of 1920. They gave of their best and they brought back minds enriched with memories of a grand old culture now being renewed by modern progress. Unforgettable also are their recollections of a hospitality which came from the heart of a people.

The tour of the Swedish Choral Club of Chicago extended from Malmö in the extreme south of Sweden to Hernösand in the north, some 1200 miles by railroad and

steamer. It began in Gothenburg June 26th and ended in the ancient city of Linköping August 3rd. It might well be described as a trip without a jarring incident, the only doleful day being the one when the members finally parted after the tour was over.

The singers left Chicago June 10th and gave their first concert in Jamestown, N. Y., June 11th and their second in Carnegie Hall in New York on the evening of June 13th, in both instances receiving very favorable reviews from the musical critics. June 14th, the Club left New York on the new Swedish-American liner "Drottningholm" and arrived in Gothenburg June 26th, giving its first concert the same evening. Sweden, a country accustomed to good music, gave unstinted praise to the performances of the Chorus, the newspapers of Gothenburg, ordinarily a critical city, referring to it as perhaps the best mixed Chorus that had visited the city.

The thought behind the tour was to give the young Americans in the Club an idea of Sweden, and to let the people of Sweden see what their grandchildren looked like. It was believed that after seeing what Sweden possesses of ancient culture and modern progress, of scenery and hospitality, the young people would return with respect and liking



THE CHORAL CLUB IS GLAD IT CAME

highest expectations. According to the unanimous verdict of the Swedish press, it was the most spontaneous reception ever given a body of visitors to Sweden. From king to laborer, the entire nation welcomed them, party and class distinctions being totally ignored.

It was, of course, clearly understood by the members of the Club that the unique and affecting welcome extended them was in no sense directed toward the group of individuals who composed the Club, but toward America in general and Americans of Swedish descent in particular. Indeed, one could have little doubt about the sentiment of the Swedish people toward America after seeing the huge crowds who assembled only to catch a glimpse of the visitors. Practically every family in Sweden has a relative or at least a friend in America, and all seemed to grasp the opportunity to hear from their loved ones thousands of miles away and to send them a greeting. In northern Sweden the cities visited by the Chorus closed shop at two o'clock in the afternoon. A whole town would suspend business and go down to greet its guests. And this was done even in places where the stay was limited to minutes. In Ludvika, where our train stopped only twenty minutes, a committee came on board to tell the Club that the community had arranged a little reception and wanted the Chorus to step off a few minutes. Behind the station the visitors found a huge crowd assembled. Inside a hollow square were singing societies, a band, the local officials, and fifty little children dressed in white and carrying flowers. After a song, some music, and a few hearty words of welcome, a bouquet of flow-

for the country from which their parents came. It was also believed that personal contact with the young Americans of the second generation would tend to increase the liking and respect already felt in Sweden toward the United States. In both these particulars, the tour was successful beyond the



HERNÖSAND WAS GLAD TO SEE US COME

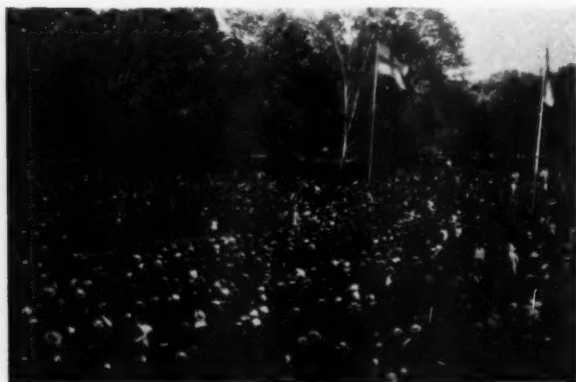
ers were handed to each member of the Club by the children, prettily arranged around a circular flower bed. As the visitors ran back to their train, the singers of Ludvika took up the national anthem, the young Americans joining in as the train pulled out.

This, with infinite variations, was the story from the time the Choral Club set its foot on Swedish soil, and even before, for that matter. On board the steamer "Drottningholm" a number of Swedes returning from a visit to America gave a royal entertainment in honor of the Club. Governor Dyrssen, chief official of the province of Vermland, was the spokesman who wished the young Americans welcome to the land of their forefathers. In Gothenburg, the city officials boarded the ship at seven o'clock in the morning. In each place the visitors felt certain that nothing more effective, nothing more impressive could be staged for their benefit; but invariably the resourceful citizens of the next town went our former hosts one better with some new and ingenious form of hospitality.

One of the many delightful memories is the reception at the royal palace in Stockholm, where King Gustaf's kindly manner and simple dignity made a deep impression upon his guests. In a few cordial words he expressed his pride over the splendid record made by the sons of Sweden in the land of their adoption, and his pleasure that they were now visiting the land of their own or their parents' birth. The president of the Club, in responding briefly, outlined the objects of the trip, and expressed the sympathy felt over the death of the Crown Princess. The Chorus then tendered several selections, His Majesty listening with evident pleasure and asking for more. The King remained for some time to chat with his guests, after which they were shown through the palace. Five of the visitors were subsequently decorated, one receiving the Order of the North Star and the others the Order of Vasa.

Among some thirty banquets was that given by the City of Stock-

holm at the noted restaurant Hasselbacken. Premier Branting made the principal speech, while Allan Cederborg, the president of the city council of Stockholm, greeted the visitors on behalf of the municipality. In Gothenburg, the city's hospitality was extended at Lorensberg, where Governor Sydow welcomed the Club, while at



JÖNKÖPING TURNS OUT TO GREET THE AMERICANS



RECEPTION AT THE HOME OF AMERICAN MINISTER IRA NELSON MORRIS IN STOCKHOLM. SEATED, RIGHT TO LEFT, MRS. COLVIN, WIFE OF AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE; BARON PALMSTIERN, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS; MRS. POST WHEELER; CHARGE D'AFFAIRES POST WHEELER; AND MRS. CHARLES S. PETERSON

the fashionable seaside resort of Särö a magnificent dinner of perhaps two hundred covers was tendered the young Americans by Dan Broström, Sweden's great shipping magnate and former Secretary of the Navy.

The evening before the Fourth of July, Minister Morris, through his representative, Charge d'Affaires Post Wheeler, gave a grand reception for the Chorus at Oak Hill, about six hundred guests being present. The visitors expressed their admiration for Dr. Wheeler and for the American Consul-General, Mr. Murphy, both most creditable representatives of America.

The city of Malmö gave a great dinner at which five hundred guests were present, while as many more vainly sought admittance. In a speech which will long be remembered, Dr. Herslow, Malmö's "grand old man," bade the visitors carry back to America the message that the world looked to the Americans to bring back international peace and good feeling and justice. In responding, the president of the Choral Club assured the venerable speaker that peace, justice, and good will were the only things America desired from the war, and that

if the peace made had not been what the American nation wanted, and evidently what the Swedish people also desired, the disappointment was as great in America as it could possibly be in Sweden.

The Swedish clergy, headed by Archbishop Söderblom, welcomed the Chorus warmly. The visit to Upsala, with its famous cathedral, will always be remembered by the young Americans. The Archbishop



THE ARCHBISHOP OF SWEDEN AND THE MAYOR OF UPSALA  
ENTERTAIN THE GUESTS

himself met them at the door and escorted them through the cathedral, afterward preaching a most impressive sermon. His eloquence, his great learning, and his delightful personality fascinated the visitors. The Chorus was subsequently shown through the famous university by the rector and later received upon the

heights in the Castle of Upsala by Governor Hammarschiöld.

In the old city of Örebro we were met at the station by practically the entire population, headed by Governor Bergström, whose gigantic figure loomed above the crowd. Several of the officers of the Chorus were invited, as his personal guests, to stay at Örebro Castle, an immense and beautiful building, dating back to the middle ages, and entirely surrounded by the river Svartån. The castle has stood many sieges, and with its ten-foot walls, looks quite able to stand a lot more. Governor Bergström's boarders fared sumptuously; they were lodged the distance of a city block or so apart in the enormous building. The Governor himself, who is approximately seven feet tall, explained that he had been rather stout, but had dwindled down to a mere shadow of 350 pounds or thereabout during the last few years. His simple manner, his hearty hospitality, and great kindness deeply impressed his guests, and made it easy to understand his great popularity both in Örebro and in Norrland, where he left a distinguished record during his term as governor.

An interesting visit was the one made to the ancient castle of Torup in Skåne, where the Club was most hospitably entertained by the Countess Croyet and her daughter, the Count being unfortunately ill. The castle is one of the show places of southern Sweden, and its gardens are famous.

In ancient Dalecarlia the Choral Club was met by the singing societies wearing the typical costumes of the province and singing its old songs. In Mora, after the concert, the great bells which had rung to



WOMEN OF DALECARLIA GREET THE VISITORS WITH SONG  
AT MORA

gather the Dalecarlians around Gustavus Vasa and save the nation from foreign oppression, were rung in honor of the visitors from America.

Summing up the impressions received while in Sweden, it may be said that the young Americans who had never visited the country before found a mingling of ancient his-

tory and modern progress, of wonderful scenery and even more wonderful hospitality that caused one of the young lady members to explain that she had to pinch herself every once in a while to make quite sure it wasn't all a dream. Those who revisited the country after an absence of some years were impressed with the rapid disappearance of class distinction and the apparent general prosperity. There seemed to be no unemployment, and while prices were high, wages have also risen greatly. Socially the nation has advanced rapidly and at the same time in a peaceful and orderly manner. There are full and equal suffrage, old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and many other forms of social betterment. There is not the slightest danger of Bolshevism, the Swedish workingman being too well educated and too clear a thinker to be attracted by that illusory Utopia.

The story does not end with the return of the singers to Chicago. The expedition has gone down into history in the form of motion pictures and colored photographs which have been shown in several cities, accompanied with addresses by the orators of the undertaking, Dr. Hillberg and Dr. Pihlblad, and to date have been seen in Orchestra Hall, Chicago, by audiences, which three times packed the house to the doors. In book form the history of the tour is being prepared by its historiographer, Editor Westmann, and the chorus, tried out by their experiences in music-loving Sweden, are putting new spirit into their song.



THE CHORAL CLUB VISITS TORUP CASTLE



PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARDING ON THE FAMOUS FRONT PORCH OF THEIR HOME IN MARION, OHIO, SURROUNDED BY A DELEGATION OF VOTERS OF SCANDINAVIAN DESCENT. AMONG THOSE IN THE GROUP MAY BE SEEN CHARLES S. PETERSON OF CHICAGO, MAYOR CARLSON OF JAMESTOWN, CONSUL SLETTEN OF BOSTON, CHARLES A. OGREN, G. HILMER LUNDBECK, AND C. K. JOHANSEN OF NEW YORK; LT. COL. TRYGGVE A. SIQUELAND (RESIDE MR. HARDING), AND NELS M. HOKANSON OF CHICAGO.

## The Background of Parties in America

*By* WALTER LIPPMANN

THIRD IN OUR SERIES OF ESSAYS ON "AMERICAN TENDENCIES." AS THE REVIEW HAS NO INTEREST IN PARTISAN POLITICS WE HAVE NOT SECURED AN ARTICLE FROM A LEADER OF ONE OF THE GREAT PARTIES BUT FROM A BRILLIANT AMERICAN CRITIC COMPETENT TO VIEW ALL PARTIES DISPASSIONATELY AS AN INDEPENDENT—THE AUTHOR OF "A PREFACE TO POLITICS." THE NEXT ARTICLE IN THE SERIES WILL BE ON "SPORT" BY WALTER CAMP OF YALE UNIVERSITY.—*The Editor.*

When the editor of the AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW invited me to write a political article for his series on American Tendencies, I replied that the subject was too vast for general treatment. There is no one key to American politics, and if I wrote as if there were, I should be falsifying. To be sure there have been men who thought they had such a key. One school has seen the whole of American history as the unfolding of an idea contained in the American constitution, and in the manner of the patristic fathers has read back into the texts of the late eighteenth century a prevision of all that has happened since. Another school has cast a great deal of light on the politics of the nineteenth century by regarding it as essentially an epic of the westward moving frontier of civilization. Another

school, borrowing from Marx, has tried to find the record of the Marxian two-class struggle in a civilization unlike any that Marx had conceived.

For in spite of the huge development of the American trust, capitalism has been until recently, and in one sense still is, characteristic only of certain provinces in the great continental empire of the United States. Our latest census shows about half the American people living in towns of 2,500 and over, but as a matter of social psychology the town that is less than 30,000 is fundamentally agrarian in its outlook. It is therefore still a fact that a large majority of the American people are only in intermittent contact with capitalism.

Then, too, the capitalism which has developed is markedly different from the orthodox Marxian view of it. In the first place American industry is still very largely dominated by the promoter rather than by the absentee shareholder. An automobile town like Detroit resembles in many ways the California gold mining towns of 1849. It is run by adventurous people who have collected from the ends of the country, poor one day, rich the next, and therefore as yet without the sense of social position which the older forms of wealth bring. And although the free land has virtually all been taken up, there is still this immense industrial opportunity upsetting all fixed social classification, and setting up as the dominant type, not a landed gentry, nor a capitalist class, but great numbers of shrewd, enterprising, quickly successful men. No large body of Americans accepts the idea, not being forced to accept it, that men are bound to the class in which they are born.

Among the wage-earners little has developed that in a European sense would be called class consciousness. In part this is the result of the fact that able men can and do still rise out of the working class, thus stripping it of its natural leaders. In part it is the result of the fact that the American born working man and the immigrant from northern and western Europe, is generally more skilled than is the mass of the recent immigration. Above all he is conscious of an immense social cleavage between himself and the slavish peasant. And that difference is more precious to him than any abstract community of interest.

Then too, the geographical size of America is such that the strongest political interests are still sectional. The protective tariff is perhaps the most hotly debated of all economic questions with which the federal government deals, and the tariff has been wisely and wittily described as a "local issue." The New England textile worker is more vividly aware of the supposed importance of the tariff on textiles, than he is of his proletarian kinship with an Arizona copper miner. And for the sake of a tariff on textiles he will elect Republicans to Congress, who will then trade a tariff schedule to

protect New England textiles for a tariff on California lemons.

It is probably safe to say that almost all classes of Americans think of themselves as local producers for a national market. Certainly they care so much more about the American market than about the world market that it is almost impossible to secure popular support for measures which stimulate foreign imports. The American attitude towards Europe is a sense of political self-sufficiency, derived partly from the immigrants' memory (all Americans are immigrants) that he has escaped from Europe, but maintained by the economic attitude I have described.

These circumstances explain much that is otherwise obscure in American politics. They explain the mixed composition of the two dominant parties, and the almost negligible character of all minor parties. There is in America no such thing as a national conservative party, a national liberal party, or a working class party. Historically there are differences of tradition between the Republicans and the Democrats, but these differences are not decisive. Thus the Republicans tend to prefer the aggrandizement of the federal power as against the states, and to favor high protection against the agrarian south and west. Yet the Democrats in office have carried centralization further than ever it was carried before, and in the election of 1920 the Republicans represented the reaction against this tendency.

A realistic view of the parties is to regard each of them as a coalition of local parties. For the main issues of the nation are still locally centered. Thus the core of the Democratic party is the old slave holding states of the South, and these states are always and without exception Democratic in national elections. They never vote Republican because the Negro vote is Republican, and the Southern white American regards the affirmation of white supremacy as transcending every other question. Therefore the vote of the South in a national election is absolutely no evidence of its political desires. Outside of this solid South the Democrats are strongest in the large cities where they have skilfully organized, generally under Irish leadership, the newer waves of immigrants. The South and the cities combined constitute the strength of the Democrats, and yet there is nothing in common between them except reasons of convenience. There is in addition a small fluctuating group of Democratic liberals, the Wilson Democrats, who once in a while manage to lead the party in national affairs. Finally there is an idealistic, pacifist Democracy in the agricultural west, which distrusts Big Business and eastern finance, is strong for prohibition, and has for the last twenty years or so responded to Mr. Bryan.

The Republicans are equally heterogeneous. The typical strength of the party leadership resides in the captains of large industry and

among the manufacturers. But numerically these are outnumbered by great masses of farmers and small shop keepers who distrust "big business," believe in popular government, and are profoundly averse to imperialism and to European entanglement. They are no less "Republican." Their best known representatives are LaFollette, Borah, Johnson, and the Farmers Non-Partisan League. Roosevelt at the height of his popularity brought these two great wings of the party together, but after he left office they drew apart, and in 1912 they split off from each other. The war obscured their differences temporarily, and they recombined, but the best American observers agree that it is a truce and not a peace. This schism within the Republican party is the most vital political fact in American national politics.

Mr. Harding is the perfect representative of the Republican center. He thinks the thoughts of the small town manufacturer and the professional Republican politician. On all domestic questions he is diametrically opposed to the Johnson-Borah Republicans, but on European matters he shares their general sense of isolation. Therefore it is fair to say that the unity of the Republican party rests today on a tacit bargain in which the conservatives dominate domestic policy, the progressives dominate in their opposition to a close association with Europe. This is a curious alignment, judged from a European point of view, but in America the values are reversed.

Those who favor full participation in world affairs are high finance, the big exporting interests, and the humanitarians. Those who oppose it are the tariff protected manufacturers, the old fashioned American progressives, and the pacifists disillusioned by the Treaty of Versailles. These latter, I believe, will for some time to come dominate American foreign policy. They are the great majority of the voters. But their union on foreign policy does not mean a union on domestic, and domestic questions are a good ninety percent of American politics. On these questions the lines of divisions will run through the parties, not between the parties. Just how they will run no one can prophesy, for the war is not yet wholly liquidated here, and the new issues have not yet crystallized. By the congressional elections of 1922 the new alignments ought to be fairly clear. All that anyone can safely predict about them is that they will consist of a new coalition of local groups.



## Editorial

**A ROYAL VACATION** In Athens one evening last October there alighted quietly from the Acropolis Express four Swedish gentlemen.

They drove to their hotel and signed their names in the register as Comte de Gripsholm, Comte de Rosendal, Hugo Cederschiöld, and Hjalmar Lundbohm. But when the hotel porter examined their baggage he found that he had royal guests, the Crown Prince and Prince Eugen of Sweden, while the friend of both, who sat comfortably puffing a Dutch cigar and uttering wise remarks, is known to Swedes the world over under his more popular name, "The King of Lapland." Comforting to the widowed Crown Prince must have been those autumn days in Greece. The artist prince also had time to refresh his soul on classic memories, in spite of official ceremony which found them out and the street gossip which asked if Eugen Bernadotte were a candidate for the vacant throne of the Hellenes. They sailed on November 10 for Italy, where Thorsten Laurin, art patron, came down from Stockholm to join his highborn friends, and, with his vivacious personality and affection for Italy, helped the princes to enjoy in full measure the artistic impressions of a royal holiday.

**ICELAND'S ATTRACTIONS** Discussing the possibility of a World's Fair in Iceland, the Minneapolis *Tribune* states that "the trouble with Iceland a thousand years ago was that it was probably two or three thousand years ahead of the times." The *Tribune's* contemporary, the *Minnesota Mascot*, published by a Minnesota Iceland, Gunnar Bjornson, offers the following allurements for tourists to Iceland:

"Iceland is an ideal picnic ground. There are thousands of miles of shoreline, every inch of which fronts on 'good fishing.' String your wires to any of the numerous waterfalls and you have power enough to move the world. When you want to take a bath you can go out and hunt up a swimming hole containing either hot or cold water as your inclinations may call—nature has done some wonderful plumbing in that old island, and you can have it, 'hot or cold,' just as you like, without even the trouble of turning a faucet. There will be no need of spending any money for fireworks, either—all they will have to do is to tickle old Heckla and she will entertain the crowd with a display of heaven shooting fire such as they have never before seen. Then there is Geysir with his shower bath, served a la Mother Earth. Then there are the thousand mountain peaks along which you can 'go as far as you like' in the matter of climbing—for in Iceland there is 'always room at the top.'"

# The American-Scandinavian Foundation

## Election of Trustees

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the American Scandinavian Foundation in New York City, February 5, Hamilton Holt, editor of *The Independent*, was elected President to succeed the late Professor W. H. Schofield. Mr. Holt has been a Trustee of the Foundation since its incorporation. He is a member of many international societies and a leading exponent of the League of Nations. The other officers for 1921 are, Vice-Presidents: Lt. Com. John A. Gade and John G. Bergquist; Treasurer: H. Esk. Moller; Counsel: H. E. Almborg; Secretary: Henry Goddard Leach. Dr. Leach was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy in the Board caused by Professor Schofield's death.

## Rockford Chapter

A distinguished group of citizens, including the President of the College and the Lieutenant Governor of the State and the directors of important industrial companies witnessed the presentation of the Charter on the evening of January 15. Swedish songs were rendered by an excellent glee club, and the artistic effect of the occasion was completed by the bright costumes from various provinces of Sweden worn by the girls who served the banquet.

## Chicago Chapter

The Swedish Club was crowded to the gallery Sunday afternoon, January 16, when the associates of the Foundation in Chicago attended a lecture by Dr. Leach and voted by acclamation then and there to sign a charter and organize into a chapter. The following temporary officers were elected:

President, Charles S. Peterson.  
Vice-President, Max Henius.  
Treasurer, Birger Osland.  
Secretary, Henry S. Henschen.  
Corresponding Secretary, Nels M. Hokanson.  
There are 311 members.

## Minneapolis Chapter

A representative audience filled the auditorium of the Central High School the evening of January 17, to hear a musical program and a lecture on current conditions in the Scandinavian countries by the Foundation's General Secretary. After the address Hon. Laurits S. Swenson, Vice-Chairman of the Minnesota State Board of the Foundation, proposed that the time had come to organize a Chapter in Minneapolis. The following officers were elected:

President, Col. Henry O. Bellows.  
Vice-Presidents: Carl Hansen, Harry A. Lund, Thomas J. Skellet, Ebba Norman.  
Secretary, Magnus Martinson.  
Treasurer, Dr. Nils Juell.  
There are 173 members.

## New York Chapter

At the annual business meeting of the New York Chapter, January 24, a rising vote of thanks was tendered to Baroness Dahlerup and the members of the Social Committee for the brilliant work of the year in presenting nine entertainments under the auspices of the Chapter. H. E. Almborg, President, and Miss Theresa Holm, Secretary, retired after a successful administration of two

years. The following officers were elected for 1921: President, Lt. Com. John A. Gade; Chairman Social Committee, Baroness Alma Dahlerup; Chairman Membership Committee, Dr. Harold Bryn; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Bagger.

At the Annual Scandinavian Concert in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Saturday, February 12th, the New York Chapter of Associates introduced Mme. Johanne Margrete Sømme, pianiste, and Mr. Erik Bye, baritone.

Mme. Sømme, who was born in Norway, has studied in Leipzig and in Berlin under Prof. Dohnányi and in New York under Joseph Lhevinne. Her appearances in the foremost cities of Scandinavia have included engagements as soloist at the Palais concerts in Copenhagen, with the Concert Association in Stockholm and with the Philharmonic Orchestra of Christiania. Mr. Bye, also of Norwegian birth, has studied for several years in London under Raymond von zur Mühlen and later in Milan and Paris. He has given concerts in all the leading cities of Scandinavia and has on several occasions been invited to appear before the Royalties of Norway and Denmark.

## Fellows Publications

Mr. Tage Ellinger, now a Poulsen Fellow from Denmark studying at Johns Hopkins University, had an article in the *American Naturalist* for November-December, 1920, on "The Numerical Expression of the Degree of Inbreeding and Relationship in a Pedigree." . . . Mr. E. Paul Wretling, Fellow from Sweden for 1916-1917, was made President of the Technical Committee of the Swedish Road Association in October, 1920, and has recently published two pamphlets on highways. "Gatutrafiken i Amerikanska storstäder," and "Amerikanska vägar och vägföreningar." . . . Dr. Martin L. Reymert, Fellow from Norway for 1916-17, has added two pamphlets to our collection of Fellows' publications, "Questionnaire for the Observation of a Young Child from Birth to Two Years of Age," reprinted from *The Pedagogical Seminary*, and "Über Persönlichkeitsideale im höheren Jugendalter," reprinted from *Zeitschrift für Pädagogische Psychologie*. . . . *Politiken* in a long article on our poet Fellows to Denmark, Robert Hillyer and Samuel Foster Damon, recounts their views of the greater figures in American literature. Mr. Hillyer has three books of poems to his credit: "Sonnets and other Poems," "Five Books of Youth," and "Alchemy." For his sonnets *Politiken* compares Mr. Hillyer to Rupert Brooke.

## Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen

A recent letter from an American Fellow in Sweden shows with what pleasure at least one Saturday evening was passed: "Last Saturday evening, December 4, we had a very pleasant meeting with Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen. Mr. Schard, the Swedish forester who was in the United States last year, gave us a very thrilling account of his adventures in America; and Mr. Watson, one of the American forestry students, spoke in Swedish about his trips in Sweden. The remainder of the evening was given over to a social time and dance."



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## CONTRIBUTORS TO MARCH NUMBER

OLAF BENNECHE is one of the southern school of Norwegian writers, the author of a series of novels and some dramas, besides numerous articles in Norwegian periodicals. His chief work is a trilogy dealing with Norwegian peasant life at the time of the Reformation. Mr. Benneche is at present librarian in the public library at Christiansand.

ASMUS DIEMER's colorful essay, "With the King through South Jutland," in our last October Number, has been quoted in magazines and newspapers the world over. He is a native of the city of Tønder, which he describes so affectionately, and probably the chief writer on travel in the Kingdom of Denmark.

CHARLES S. PETERSON, President of the Chicago Chapter of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, is one of the best friends of the REVIEW and its readers. With this issue, the REVIEW begins its second year of printing under the roof of the great Peterson Printing Building where he presides. Mr. Peterson is a leader in most of the artistic and educational movements of his city. He organized and financed the Choral Club and Art Exhibit which visited Sweden last summer.

WALTER LIPPMANN is author of several works on government and politics and an editor of the "New Republic."

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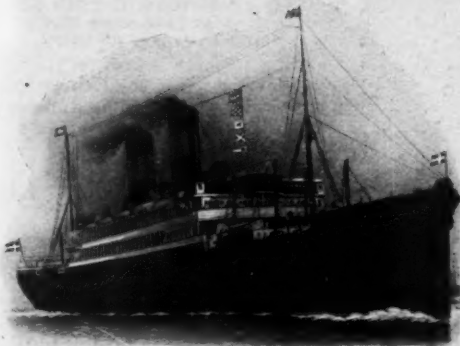
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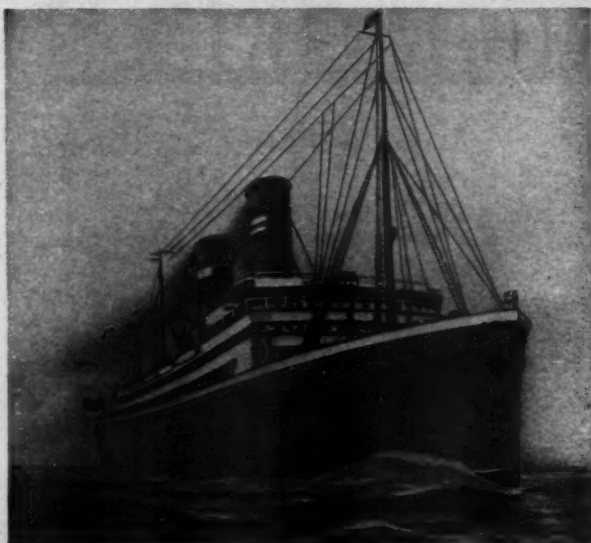
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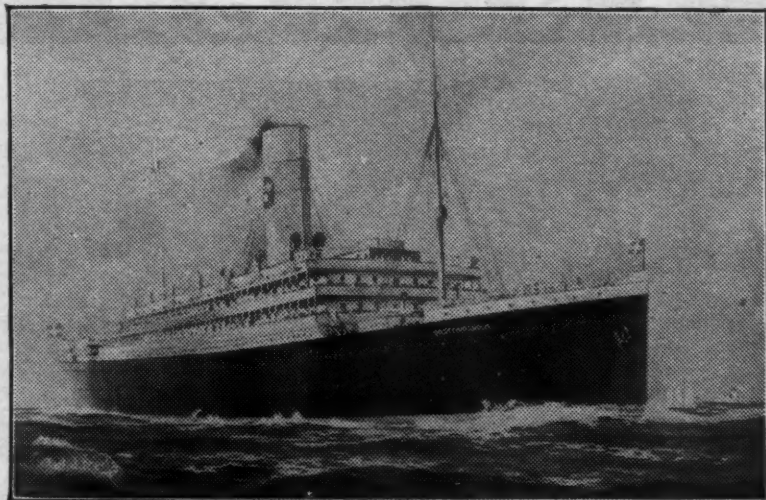
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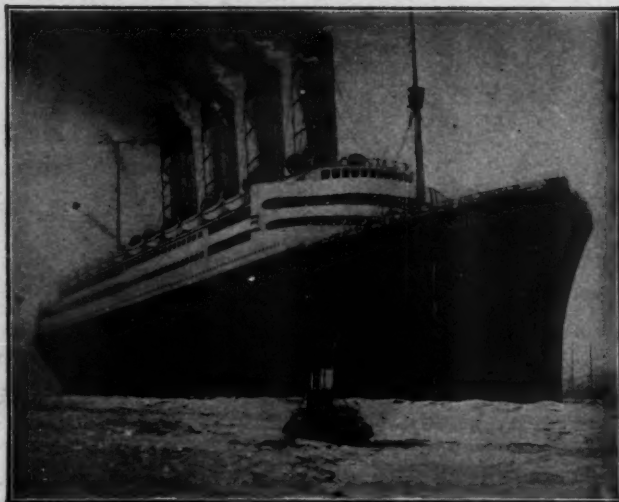
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